

1. BOSOVSKIY, L. M., ZAGRYAZHSKIY, A. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Drainage
7. Drainage of dams built from hollow concrete blocks. Gidr. stroi. 21 no. 12: 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, Andrey Anatol'yevich; MATVEYEV, B.P., redaktor; SKORTSOV,  
I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organization of reinforced concrete work at large hydroelectric  
power stations] Organizatsiia zhelezobetonnykh rabot na stroitel'-  
stve krupnoi GES. Moskva, Gos.energ.isd-vo, 1955. 102 p.

(MIRA 9:1)

(Reinforced concrete) (Hydroelectric power stations)

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, A.A.

AID P - 2579

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 2/20

Author : Zagryazhskiy, A. A., Eng.

Title : ~~On the use of facing slabs~~  
On the use of facing slabs

Periodical : Gidr stroi, 4, 5-10, Ap 1955

Abstract : The author discusses the advantages of reinforcing the slopes of dams by facing slabs and gives a very detailed account of the types, manufacture, assembling, cost and performance of facing slabs used at the Upper Volga and Mingeaur Hydro-Power Plants. The necessity of having a standard type of slabs is stressed. Four diagrams and 2 tables.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, A.A.

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering Construction AID P - 1793

Card 1/2 Pub. 35 - 5/17

Author : Zagryazhskiy, A. A.

Title : On the use of reinforced concrete structures in hydraulic construction

Periodical : Gidr. stroi., v.24, no.1, 18-20, 1955

Abstract : The use of welded reinforced concrete parts at the construction of hydro-power developments is analyzed. It is mentioned that over 70,000 tons of these structures were used at the Upper-Volga Construction Project, and over 35,000 tons were laid at the Mingechar Power Development. The use of these structures considerably increases the construction cost. Suggestions that study be made by scientific institutes for improving reinforced concrete parts and for establishing a ratio of steel content are made. One table is given.

Gidr. stroi., v.24, no.1, 18-20, 1955

AID P - 1793

Card 2/2 Pub. 35 - 5/17

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

ZAORNYAZ'SKIY, A.A., inzhener

Experience in using slab-face coverings. Gidr. stroi. 24 no. 4:  
5-10 '55. (MLR 8:6)  
(Concrete slabs) (Hydraulic engineering)

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, A.A., inzhener.

Sising blocks by concreting. Gidr. stroi. 25 no.4:28-33  
My '56.

(MLRA 9:9)

(Concrete construction) (Hydraulic engineering)

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, A.A., inzhener.

Letter to the editors. Oidr. stroi. 25 no.7:53-54 Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Concrete slabs)



ZAORYAZHSKIY, A.A., inzhener.

Using a hydraulic ore concentrator for washing and grading gravel  
and sand. Gidr.strel.25 no.8:10-14 8 '56. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Sand) (Gravel)

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, A.A., inshener.

On engineering standards and usual excesses in building hydraulic  
structures. Gidr.stroi. 25 no.9:15-19 0 '56. (MLSA 9:11)  
(Hydraulic engineering--Standards)  
(Concrete construction)

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, A.A., inzh.

From slab-shells to reinforced panels. Gidr.stroi. 26 no. 10:20-26  
O '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Concrete construction)

ZAGRYAZHSKIY A.A.

AUTHOR: Zagryazhskiy, A.A., Engineer 98-58-6-5/21

TITLE: Bent-Molded Slabs (Gnuto-formovannye obolochki)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp 16-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes in detail the fabrication of bent-molded slabs. He recommends their use in all curved surfaces of hydro-technical constructions. The method was proposed by the Scientific Collaborator of TNISGEI, A.K. Shanshiev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and the Collaborator with TNISGEI, M.G. Elkbakidze took part in the execution of the project.  
There is 1 photo, 3 figures, and 1 Soviet reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Power plants-Construction 2. Construction-USSR

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, A.A., inst.

Breakdown of the Novo-Gavrilinsk levee. Energet. no. 5:92-72  
'58. (NIR. 11:11)

1. Mingochaurstroy.  
(Yaroslavskiy reservoir (Azerbaijan)--Levees)

8(6), 14(10)

SOV/112-59-3-4681

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 55 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zagryazhskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Industrial Methods for Reinforcing and Shaping the Elements of Hydraulic Structures (Industrial'nyye metody armirovaniya i formoobrazovaniya elementov gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Kompleksn. mekhaniz. beton. rabot i organiz. zima. betonirovaniya. Nr 1, Kuybyshev, 1957, pp 115-138

ABSTRACT: A short list of measures taken over the last 7-8 years at large hydraulic developments is presented; the measures have stepped up the industrialization of construction work by using assembled reinforced-concrete slabs, reinforced frames, and other plant-manufactured structures; a description and drawings of the slabs and their reinforcement used at the Mingechaurgesstroy is presented. Particular attention is paid to the bent molded slabs used (in Russia) for the first time. It is noted that a number of

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8(6), 14(10)

SOV/112-59-3-4681

Industrial Methods for Reinforcing and Shaping the Elements of Hydraulic Structures  
amendments to the existing standards on reinforcements endorsed by MES do  
not meet practical requirements and should be rescinded.

A.A.K.

Card 2/2

L 10346-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD  
ACC NR: AP6031596 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/008/0055/0060

AUTHOR: Zagryazhskiy, V. L.; Shtol'ts, A. K.; Gal'd, P. V.; Kuz'menko, N. V. 30

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Phase diagram of the chromium-germanium system

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 8, 1966, 55-60

TOPIC TAGS: chromium germanium system, chromium germanium alloy, Alloy phase diagram, alloy phase composition, alloy structure, Alloy SYSTEM, CHROMIUM BASE ALLOY, GERMANIUM CONTAINING ALLOY  
ABSTRACT: A phase diagram of the chromium-germanium system (see Fig. 1) has been plotted on the basis of data obtained by physicochemical analysis of about 50 alloys containing from 0 to 100 at.% chromium. Alloys were melted from 99.98%-pure electrolytic chromium and 99.99%-pure single-crystal germanium. Five intermetallic compounds were identified:  $\text{Cr}_{11}\text{Ge}_{13}$ ,  $\text{CrGe}$ ,  $\text{Cr}_{11}\text{Ge}_8$ ,  $\text{Cr}_5\text{Ge}_3$ , and  $\text{Cr}_3\text{Ge}$ . The first four compounds are formed at 955, 1025, 1160 and 1250°C respectively; the last one melts

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L 10346-67

ACC NR: AP6031596

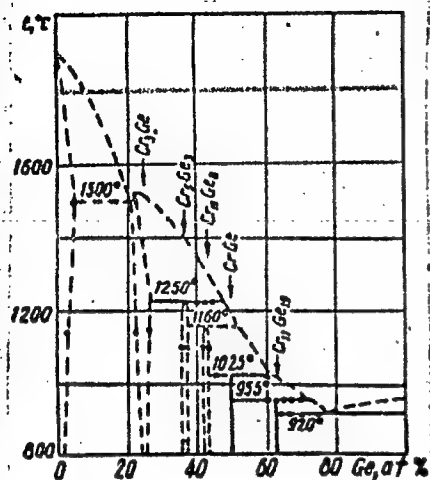


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the chromium-germanium system

congruently. The alloy with 22 at% germanium has the highest melting point. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

SHTOL'TS, A.K.; GEL'D, P.V.; ZAGRYAZINSKIY, V.L.

Region of homogeneity and the structure of the hexagonal  $\beta$ -phase in  
the system Fe - Ge . Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.1:140-146 Ja '64.  
(MIRA 17:2)

SHTOL'TS, A.K.; GEL'D, P.V.; ZAGRYAZHSKIY, V.L.

Region of homogenous structure and certain properties of the  $\beta$ -phase  
in the system Fe - Ge. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.1:130-132 J1'63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kireva.  
(Iron-germanium alloys--Metallography)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009350

S/0078/64/009/001/0140/0146

AUTHORS: Shtol'ts, A. K.; Gel'd, P. V.; Zagryazhskiy, V. L.

TITLE: Area of homogeneity and structure of the hexagonal beta-phase of the Fe-Ge system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 140-146

TOPIC TAGS: iron germanium system, beta-phase, x-ray analysis, thermal analysis, metallographic analysis, crystal structure, lattice structure

ABSTRACT: The temperature-concentration area of homeogeneity of the hexagonal beta-phase of the Fe-Ge system was defined by x-ray, metallographic and thermal analyses (fig. 1). The effect of composition on the parameters of the lattice of  $\text{Fe}_{2+y}\text{Ge}_{2+x}$  ( $y$  is more than 0 and  $x$  is either more or less than 0) was studied (fig. 2). From these and densitometric results it was established that the beta-phase is a solid solution, the manner of filling the elementary cell changing with composition: when Fe content is less than 62.5% solution occurs by "introduction and substitution"; when Fe is more

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1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4009350

than 62.5%, by "introduction and subtraction"; and only when Fe = 62.5% is the phase formed in which part of the Fe atoms are embedded in the vacant tetrahedral interstices. Orig. art. has: 3 Tables, 4 Figures and 1 Equation.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Dec62

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ML

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

Card

2/4

L 11032-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR. AP5028727

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65.001.011/1917/1920

AUTHOR: Zagryazhskiy, V. L.; Shtol'ts, A. K.; Gel'd, P. V.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Structure and some physical properties of the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phases of the Cr-Ge system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskkiye materialy, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1917-1920

TOPIC TAGS: chromium alloy, germanium alloy, solid solution, solution concentration, metal physical property, metal phase system

ABSTRACT: X-ray diffraction, metallographic, and densitometric investigations of a series of Cr-Ge alloys containing 2.0 to 31.0 at % Ge showed that substitutional solid solutions based on Cr and the intermetallic compound  $\text{Cr}_3\text{Ge}$  are formed. The concentration ranges of single-phase existence of these solutions at 1500°C extend approximately up to 3.0 at % Ge for the Cr-base solid solution ( $\alpha$  phase) and from 23.1 to 25.7 at % Ge for the  $\text{Cr}_3\text{Ge}$ -base solid solution ( $\beta$  phase). The solubility of Ge in Cr at 1150°C is approximately 30%. Increase in the Ge content of the  $\beta$  phase is accompanied by a rise in thermo-emf and decreasing microhardness. Changes in the lattice constant  $a$  of the  $\beta$  phase and in the density of the alloys with varying germanium content were determined. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,11/

SUBM DATE: 26May65/

ORIG REF: 002/

CTH REF: 002

UDC : 546.3-19'75'281

Cord 1/1

ZAGRYAZHSKIY, V.L.; SHTOL'TS, A.K.; GEL'D, P.V.

Structure and some physical properties of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -phase of  
the Cr - Ge system. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.11:1917-  
1920 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

I. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M. Kirova,  
Sverdlovsk. Submitted May 26, 1965.

SHTOL'TS, A.K.; GEL'D, P.V.; ZAGRYAZHSKIY, V.L.

Certain electric and magnetic properties of the  $\beta$ - phase of  
the system Fe - Ge. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.2:198-204  
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova  
(Iron-germanium alloys--Electric properties)  
(Phase rule and equilibrium)



S/124/61/000/011/045/046  
D237/D305

24.5500

AUTHORS: Zagryazkin, N.N., and Eygeles, P.M.

TITLE: Non-stationary method of measuring the high temperature of gases

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 11, 1961, 142,  
abstract 11B940 (Tr. Labor. dvigateley, AN SSSR,  
1958, no. 4, 167 - 174)

TEXT: Heating of the thermocouple in a stream of hot gas depends greatly on the loss of heat by radiation and thermal conductivity of connecting parts. During the initial period however, these losses are small and temperature increase follows the ideal curve for the heating without heat losses. This is utilized for temperature measurement. A thermocouple is inserted into the stream for a short time. Dependence of the temperature of the thermocouple on time which is registered by the instrument, is taken as the beginning of the ideal curve. From this the remainder of the curve is drawn and turbulence temperature of the stream is determined. The equa- ✓B

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Non-stationary method of ...

S/124/61/000/011/045/046  
D237/D305

tion of an ideal heating curve is used here which was obtained by simplifying the assumptions on the constancy of parameters determining the heating. In this manner high temperatures can be measured, and as a thermocouple remains in the stream for a short time only, any materials can be used for their construction. Description of the apparatus and some results are given. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

✓B

Card 2/2

STECHKIN, B.S., akademik, glavnyy red.; SVIRIDOV, Yu.B., zam. otv. red.;  
APASHEV, M.D., red.; BRILING, M.B., red.; VASIL'YEV, B.M., red.;  
VOINOV, A.N., red.; ZAGRYAZKIN, M.N., red.; GORSHKOV, O.B.,  
red. ind-va; MAKAGONOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Combustion and carburetion in diesel engines; proceedings of the  
scientific and technical conference organized by the Engines  
Laboratory in June 1958] Sgoranie i ssssoobrazovanie v dieselakh;  
trudy nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii, provedennoi v iune  
1958 g. Laboratorii dvigatelei. Moskva, 1960. 238 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya dvigateley. 2. Glavnyy  
korespondent AN SSSR (for Briling). 3. Laboratoriya dvigateley  
Akademii nauk SSSR (for all, except Gorshkov, Makagonova).  
(Diesel engines)

MIKULIN, A.A.; ZAGRYAZKIN, N.N.

Experimental water-cooled combustion chamber. Trudy Lab. dvig. no. 5:27-  
33 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Gas and oil engines)

L 18223-63 BDS  
ACCESSION NR: AT3001864

S/2909/62/000/006/0102/0109

AUTHORS: Zagryazkin, N.N.; Meshcheryakov, G.M.

TITLE: Multi-electrode spark plug with preparatory ionization of the gas gap.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut dvigateley. Trudy, no. 6, 1962, 102-109

TOPIC TAGS: engine, internal combustion, ignition, spark, spark plug, plug, gap, ionization, advance, fuel-air ratio, electrode, testing equipment

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the theory and describes experimentation with the spark discharge on internal-combustion engines; it investigates the possibility of obtaining a stable energy transfer delivered with each spark discharge in a given spark plug. More specifically, the paper deals with the stabilization of the ionization of the spark-plug gap, the fluctuations of which lead to uneven spark discharges and, ultimately, to an increase in the lowest fuel-air-ratio limit at which engine operation is feasible. The spark plug employed comprised 3 electrodes (E), namely, a main E and a grounded E, spaced so far apart that a normal spark discharge with the given secondary voltage is unlikely, and an auxiliary E placed between the main and the grounded E. A preparatory discharge was brought about between the auxiliary and the grounded E, an intensive ionization was thereby

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L 18223-63  
ACCESSION NR: AT3001864

produced in the main spark gap, and the principal discharge between the main and the grounded E took place. Various voltage and gap relationships between the main spark gap and the auxiliary, ionizing, spark gap were tested and are described. Conclusions: 1. The introduction of a supplementary E into the main spark gap permits effective control of the beginning of the main spark discharge. 2. Preparatory ionization permits a discharge in the spark gap at potential gradients (PG) of 2.4 kv/cm, significantly smaller than the corresponding PG of 12.3 kv/cm required for discharge through a nonionized gap. Preparatory ionization, therefore, permits a considerable enlargement of the spark gap without a corresponding increase in discharge voltage, that is, without any appreciable complication of the ignition system. 3. The preparatory discharge affords a satisfactory stabilization of the discharge voltage of the main spark gap. 4. Preliminary experimental data obtained thus far substantiate the hypothesis that preparatory ionization affords an intensification of the energy per unit volume of spark gap. The results of this study are regarded as preliminary. Further investigations in this field are continuing at the Ob'yedinennaya problemnaya laboratoriya Instituta dvigateley AN SSSR (Joint Problem Laboratory, Engine Institute, AS, USSR) and the MADI. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12 Apr 63

SUB CODE: CH, PH, PR

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/2

L 18222-63

EPR/EPA(6)/EXT(1)/BDS

AFPTC/ASD

Ps-4/Pd-4

WW

8/2909/62/000/006/0110/0117

ACCESSION NR: AT3001865

AUTHORS: Zagryazkin, N.N.; Timoshenko, Yu.I.

TITLE: Development of a flame following ignition by a stabilized and a nonstabilized electric spark

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut dvigateley. Trudy, no. 6, 1962, 110-117.

TOPIC TAGS: engine, internal combustion, ignition, spark, spark plug, plug, gap, ionization, advance, fuel-air ratio, electrode, testing equipment

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the influence of the spark and, more especially, its energy on the development of the resulting combustion flame. An experimental investigation was performed in a turbulent gaseous flow, since the latter permits the maintenance of prescribed parameters of turbulence, composition, temperature, and pressure. The development of the flame was observed and recorded by stria-tion (schlieren) cinematography (SP). The test setup comprised a blower, a plenum chamber, an electric heater, a carburizing mixer, and a combustion chamber 150 cm long, equipped with an observation window. Turbulence grids were employed to achieve an isotropic turbulence of specific intensity. The spark plug was placed 75 mm downstream from the turbulence grid. The SP equipment

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ACCESSION NR: AT3001865

made photographs at 6 streamwise points. 3 groups of tests were performed:

1. Tests with a substantial artificial change in spark power. 2. Tests with a standard automotive ignition equipment (without any attempts to stabilize the spark energy). 3. Tests with a stabilized spark plug, namely, with the use of a 3-electrode plug in which an auxiliary electrode (E) established a first, ionizing, discharge to bridge the gap between the main E and the grounded E and thereby stabilize the main spark discharge. Preliminary conclusions: 1. It is shown that the oscillations of the spark energy are one of the reasons for the unevenness of the cycles of a piston engine running on a lean mixture, limiting thereby further improvements in fuel economy. 2. Experimentation in a turbulent fuel-air mixture has shown that the minimal spark energy required for the ignition of a fuel-air mixture is significantly greater in a turbulent flow than in a laminar flow. The uniformity of the development of the combustion flame in a turbulent flow improves substantially when the spark energy is increased above the minimum practicable value. This, in particular, explains the improvement of the evenness of the combustion cycle in a richer mixture. 3. The time required for the development of separate flames, arising from a series of successive sparks delivered by an automotive ignition system, varies appreciably. This instability with time decreases from 80 to 60 percent, when the spark gap is increased by 20 percent. 4. An explanation is provided for the possible oscillations of the magnitude of the

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ACCESSION NR: AT3001865

spark energy under pulse-type voltage delivery to the spark-plug electrodes in an automotive-type ignition system; the probable limits of the energy oscillations, depending on the fluctuations in the gas ionization, were not determined. 5. The use of a discharge electrode for the stabilization of the magnitude of the main-spark energy helped to maintain a more constant energy in a series of sparks and its independence from pressure (within narrow limits of variation). 6. The experimental investigation of ignition by means of a stabilized spark have shown a decrease in the instability of the development of the combustion flame in a turbulent flow of 12-18 percent ( $\theta = 0.12$  to  $0.18$ ). Orig. art. has 9 figures and 4 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 11Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH, PR. NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 18220-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/BDS AFMTC/ASD/IJF(C)/SSD  
 Ps-4/Pr-4/Fu-4 WW  
 ACCESSION NR: AT3001867 S/2909/62/000/006/0153/0160

AUTHORS: Apashev, M. D.; Zagryazkin, N. N.; Ostrovskaya, S. Ye. 72

TITLE: Measurement of elevated gas temperatures 71

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut dvigateley. Trudy, no. 6, 1962, 153-160

TOPIC TAGS: temperature, gas, measurement, thermometry, thermocouple, transducer, nonstationary, elevated, high

ABSTRACT: This report on an experimental investigation is a continuation and extension of N. N. Zagryazkin's and R. P. Eygeles' proposal for the measurement of high local temperatures by means of the observation of the heating rate undergone by thermocouples ("A nonstationary method for the measurement of elevated gas temperatures."). In the sbornik "Teoriya, konstruktsiya, raschet i ispytleniye dvigateley vnutrennego sgoraniya - The theory, design, construction, and testing of internal-combustion engines," no. 6, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958). One advantage of this method is the usability in it of non-heat-resistant thermocouples. The principle of the nonstationary method consists in the measurement of elevated temperatures (T) by the introduction of the thermometric body into the medium to be measured for a short time, and its withdrawal before its T has attained the T

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ACCESSION NR: AT3001867

of the fluid flow. The curve of the increase in  $T$  is recorded by means of a loop oscillograph. The basic theory of the method and a schematic diagram of the equipment employed are set forth. Simplifying assumptions: 1. The  $T$  of the fluid flow is time-invariable; 2. the heat capacity of the thermometric transducer (TT) is constant through the  $T$  interval measured; 3. the heat-transfer from fluid to the TT is constant; 4. the  $T$  of the TT at a given time point is uniform; 5. radiational and conductive heat losses are disregarded. The method of interpretation of the oscillogram is explained, and an error analysis is carried out in detail. The influence of the diameter of the TT and of the flow velocity are analyzed.

Conclusions: 1. The method proposed is recommended for the measurement of elevated gas  $T$  (1,000-3,000°C). 2. The accuracy of the measurement of  $T$  in the 1,000-2,000° range is  $\pm 7$  to 9 percent. The accuracy of  $T$  measurement decreases with further increases in  $T$ . 3. The diameter of the TT must be smaller than 0.35 mm. 4. The parameters of the interpretation of the oscillograms,  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ , must be selected with reference to the characteristics of the medium investigated. Thus for fluid media with a temperature up to 2,000° it is desirable to assume  $T_1 = 150$  to 200°; for higher  $T$  of the fluid medium  $T_1$  may be assumed at 80-100°, but it is then necessary to use readings obtained from 6 to 8 successive measurements. The selection of  $T_2$  depends on the flow velocity; at flow velocities below 20 m/sec, the upper limit of  $T_2$  must be 600 to 650°; at yet

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ACCESSION NR: AT3001867

more elevated flow velocities,  $T_2$  may be increased to 1,000°, thereby improving the reliability of the results obtained. Orig. art. has 6 figures and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 11Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AI, PH, SD

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ZAGRYAZKIN, N.N.; MESHCHERYAKOV, G.M.

Preionized spark discharge for the ignition of fuel-air  
mixture. Avt. prom. 29 no.7:19-21 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut.  
(Motor vehicles—Ignition)

L 02221-67 EWI(m)/EWP(w)/I/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD  
ACC NR: AR6013680

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/00/010/E101/E103

AUTHOR: Zagryazhskiy, V. L.; Shtol'ts, A. K.

TITLE: Influence of ordering of  $\text{Fe}_5\text{Ge}_3$  on its electric and magnetic characteristics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10E824

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, sb. 144, 1965, 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: iron compound, germanium compound, ordered alloy, solid solution, temperature dependence, resistivity

ABSTRACT: To establish the conditions and peculiarities of the ordering of  $\text{Fe}_5\text{Ge}_3$ , the authors investigated the temperature dependence of the resistivity ( $\rho$ ), and the dependence of  $\rho$  and the Curie temperature on the composition of Fe-Co solid solutions subjected to different heat treatments. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 C

18742-66 DWT(m)/T/DWT(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6005146

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/001/0140/0143

AUTHOR: Andriyevskiy, R. A.; Zagryazkin, V. M.; Meshcheryakov, G. Ye.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Miskovskiy institut stal i splavov)

TITLE: Study of the diffusion of carbon in  $\beta$ -zirconium

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 140-143

TOPIC TAGS: physical diffusion, carbon, zirconium, activation energy, isotopes

ABSTRACT: An emulsion of radioactive C was deposited on specimens of  $\beta$ -Zr which thereupon were annealed at 100-1600°C for from 0.5 to 5 hr in a vacuum ( $10^{-4}$ - $10^{-5}$  mm Hg), with measurements of temperature by means of Pt-PtRh and W-WRe thermocouples. After annealing the C films were etched in 10% KOH and the activity of the  $^{14}$ C was measured by means of a Geiger counter with an end-window counter. On the basis of the activation entropy  $\Delta S$  of the diffusion of C in  $\beta$ -Zr is calculated at 1.95 cal/mole-deg. The activation energy  $Q$  is found to be linearly dependent on the atomic number of the element ( $Q = 14.7 \text{ kcal/mole for } Q$ ), and the  $\Delta S/Q$  ratio is found to be constant for the diffusion of various interstitial impurity elements (H, O, N) into one and the same metal; other metals with body-centered cubic lattice, such as  $\alpha$ -Fe and Ta also are governed by these laws. It is characteristic that the radius corresponding to "zero" activation energy is  $\sim 0.25 \text{ \AA}$ , which satisfactorily tallies with the

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UDC: 548.526

L 16/42-66  
ACC NR: AP6005146

radius of octahedral pores in  $\beta$ -Zr ( $r_{\text{oct}} = 0.243 \text{ \AA}$ ). Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table. <sup>0</sup>

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20, 18/SUBM DATE: 25Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2125110



ZAGUBIN, P. D.

"The Hidden Form of Acquired Toxoplasmosis"

Voprany toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis,  
Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology  
Im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 67pp.

124-1957-1-287

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 34 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Polezhayev, V. M., Rozenberg, L. B., Zagubizhenko, P. A.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Aerodynamic Characteristics  
of Automobile Fans (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniya  
aerodinamicheskikh kharakteristik avtomobil'nykh ventilyatorov)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. Dnepropetrov. un-ta, 1953, Nr 41, pp 111-119

ABSTRACT: Results of the experimental investigation of the aerodynamic  
characteristics of automobile fans are shown for the foreign  
makes GMC, International, and White.

I. S. Simonov

1. Automobiles 2. Fans--Aerodynamic characteristics

Card 1/1

ZAGUBIZHENKO, P. A.

"On the Compression of a Plate Weakened by a Straight-Line Slit."  
Cand Phys-Math Sci, Inst of Mathematics, Acad Sci USSR, Kiev, 1954.  
(KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical  
Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions  
(14)

ZAGUBIZHENKO, P.A.

Stresses in an anisotropic plane weakened by rectilinear grooves.  
Dop. AN URSS no. 6:424-430 '54. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Dnipropetrovskiy derzhavnyi universitet. Predstaviv diysniy  
chlen AN URSS G.H. Savin.  
(Elastic plates and shells)

ZAGUBIŽENKO, P. A.

Mossakovskii, V. I. and Zagubiženko, P. A. On a mixed problem of the theory of elasticity for a plane weakened by a rectilinear gap. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 94 409 412 (1954) (Russian)

The method of solution of plane problems in elasticity developed by Muskhelishvili is used to solve a particular problem of deformation of an elastic plane weakened by a rectilinear crack when the plane is subjected to the action of forces of constant intensity making an arbitrary angle with the direction of the crack. I. S. Sokolnikoff.

esp

ZAGUBIZHENKO, P.A. (Dnepropetrovsk); GASHKO, A.I. (Dnepropetrovsk);  
LITVINENKO, Yu.A. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Stress distribution in the contact area of a rigid cylinder  
and a flexible support. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.9:131-133 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MOESAKOVSKIY, V.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); ZAGUBIZHENKO, P.A. (Dnepropetrovsk);  
BIRKOVICH, P.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk)

A problem of a plane having a fissure. Prikl. mekh. 1  
no.8:106-111 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BESPAL'KO, L. A. (Dnepropetrovsk); ZAGUBILHENKO, P. A. [Zahubystenko,  
P. A.] (Dnepropetrovsk); SHEVLYAKOV, M. A. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Plane problem for a system of beams with intermediate elastic  
layers. Prikl. mekh. 9 no.3:315-321 '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Beams and girders)



OL'NITSKIY, N.E.; ZAGUBYBAT'KO, M.M.

Adopting the production of fluxed sintered pellets at  
the pelletizing plant of the Krivoy Rog Central Mining  
and Ore Dressing Combine. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:61  
N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SAGUDAYEV, D.S.; SHERBININ, V.A. (Moskva)

Polymethyl methacrylate. ~~Enim. v shkole~~ 15 no.5:69-71 8-0 '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)  
(Methacrylic acid)

ZAGUDAYEV, D.S., uchitel'

Preparation of a resin. Khim.v shkole 15 no.1:65 Ja-1' '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.175 goroda Moskvyy.  
(Resins, Synthetic) (Chemistry--Experiments)

ZAGUDAYEV, D. S.

Chemistry - Study and Teaching

Work of the district methodological association. Khim. v shkole no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions Library of Congress November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

**LAGUDAYEV, D.S. (Moscow).**

Method of studying the production of ammonia. Khim. v shkole no. 4:33-37  
Jl-Ag '53.

(MLA 6:8)

(Ammonia)

**ZAGUDAYEV, D.S. (Moscow)**

Organizing chemistry class excursions to industrial plants. Khim. v  
shkole 10 no.4:35-45 JI-Ag '55. (MIRA 8:9)  
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

ZAUDAYEV, V. A.

"The Productivity of Cows and the Quality of Dry Whole Milk During the Feeding of Cotton Seed Cake and Cotton Grist in the Southern Ukraine." Cand Agr Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Acad imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55- Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

ZAGUDAYEV V. ✓

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1953, 40444.

Author : Zagudayev V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Influence of the Feeding of Cows With Linseed and Cottonseed Meals and with Coarsely Ground Whole Cottonseed on the Quality and Stability of Dry Whole Milk.

Orig Pub: Molochn. prom-st', 1957, No 10, 33-34.

Abstract: The milk of three groups of cows of the Kholmogory breed was studied. During a preliminary period (38 days), the cows were given linseed meal. In the experimental period (64 days), the linseed meal in the rations of cows of the 2nd and 3rd groups was substituted by cottonseed meal and by coarsely ground whole cottonseed

Card 1/2

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S/169/62/000/005/045/093  
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Tsitovich, T. A. and Zagudayeva, R. A.  
TITLE: Aerologic peculiarities of the atmosphere's structure over Mirnyy  
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 14, abstract 5B98 (V sb. Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki, no.9, L., Morsk. transport, 1961, 37-44)

TEXT: Some peculiarities of the pressure, wind, and temperature fields over Eastern Antarctica are considered on the basis of the data of radiosonde ascents at Mirnyy during the 1st Continental Antarctic Expedition from February 14, 1956, to January 31, 1957. It is shown that all meteorologic elements over Mirnyy are subject to considerable seasonal variations, which increase with altitude. Minimum pressure values that are recorded in winter from June to October are related to the fall in the temperature and to the prevalence of cyclonic circulations. In the year's summer period the cyclonic activity weakens, and high-pressure ridges are continually

Card 1/4

S/169/62/000/005/045/093  
D228/D307

Aerologic peculiarities ...

observed at various heights. The fall in the pressure to its low winter values occurs gradually during March, April, and May. In the near-ground layer from 0.3 to 1.0 km strong south-easterly and easterly winds, which reach hurricane force at times, gradually change during the transition to summer into easterlies, and then gradually into westerlies. The height of the prevailing easterly winds grows to the level of 3 - 4 km at the same time as the frequency of the easterly component increases both in summer and winter, reaching values of 15 - 20 m/sec. The analysis of vertical air movements, ascertained from the rotation rate of wing radiosondes, indicates that up to 500 m in the near-ground layer descending movements, which appear to be related to the effluent wind, prevail throughout the year. In winter the layer from 0.5 to 8 km, in connection with the increase of the cyclonic activity, the frequency of descending movements is somewhat lower than in summer. Ascending movements prevail in the lower stratosphere. Persistent atmospheric stratification is observed in winter over Eastern Antarctica. Strong near-ground inversions (up to a height of 3 km) -- consisting of several layers of a variable intensity, with maximum

Card 2/4

S/169/62/000/005/045/093  
D228/D307

Aerologic peculiarities ...

values of up to  $-5.67^{\circ}$  per 100 m for the vertical temperature gradients -- arise at the time of a settled anticyclone. The average thickness of the near-surface inversions is small and comprises about 300 - 400 m. During an anticyclone and an effluent wind the turbulence value, estimated from the Richardson number, is considerable only in the near-ground layer to an altitude of 400 - 700 m; on the approach of a front the thickness of the turbulence layer increases to 2 km. The average height of the tropopause in winter amounts to 10.5 km. In summer the tropopause's level drops to 9 km, and processes, leading to the growth of the temperature with altitude and to a clearly expressed temperature-inversion in the tropopause layer, prevail in the layer to 16 km. In autumn the temperature begins to decrease from a height of  $\sim 12$  km, whereas the temperature inversion is preserved as usual in the tropopause layer. The fall in the temperature with altitude is characteristic of the beginning and the middle of winter. At this time the temperature drop is retarded as the stratosphere is approached, and the tropopause layer becomes isothermic or else disappears completely, approaching the surface. In August the character of the distribu-

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Aerologic peculiarities ...

S/169/62/000/005/045/093  
D228/D307

tion of the temperature with respect to the altitude starts to  
change in an opposite direction. / Abstracter's note: Complete  
translation. /

Card 4/4

S/561/61/000/009/001/003  
D207/D308

AUTHORS: Tsitovich, T.A., and Zagudayeva, R.A.  
TITLE: Aerological characteristics of the structure of the atmosphere above Mirnyy

SOURCE: Problemy arktiki i antarktiki, no. 9, 1951, 57 - 44

TEXT: The authors summarize the material obtained from radiosonde records obtained above Mirnyy during the First Continental Antarctic Expedition (14 Feb. 1956 to 31 Jan. 1957). The atmospheric pressure during this period varied between 977 and 990 mb. The minimum values occurred in the coldest months (June to October) and were related to temperature drop and cyclonic circulation. In November the pressure began to rise and remained high in December-February. During this time the cyclonic activity was weaker and high pressure fronts were observed at all heights above Mirnyy. The fall of pressure to the lowest cold-month values occurred gradually during March-May. The average temperature at the ground surface was -0.4°C in summer and between -15 and -20°C in winter. The annual amplitude of the mean temperature variations decreased somewhat with height  
Card 1/3.

Aerological characteristics of the ...

S/561/61/000/009/001/003

D207/D308

but it increased again in the stratosphere: the variations ranged up to 20 deg C at 10 km and up to 37°C at 16 km. This was related to the very low temperature in the stratosphere during July-August which fell to -70°C at 14 km and continued to drop with height. The temperature drop in this region is related to the rising air motion due to cyclonic formation over the Pole. This is supported by the values of the annual minimum temperature and by observed strong westerly winds with an average velocity of 40-50 m/sec at 18 km. In winter the tropopause height increased to 10.5 km and the stratosphere temperature usually decreased with height. The summer conditions reflected the predominant anticyclonic circulation over Kirgizy: the wind velocity was lower during this season at all heights, except at 7-9 km below the tropopause where jet streams were observed and the wind velocity did not drop. Temperature was higher at all heights in summer. Near the ground strong gradient winds (reaching hurricane strength) were observed and equally strong cyclonic easterlies which were replaced in summer by weaker (5-9 m/sec) easterlies. In summer the gradient wind and the inversion at low heights appeared only after sunset (when the slopes become cooler). The thick (up to 2-3 km) inversions at low heights (formed in win-

Card 2/3

Aerological characteristics of the ... B/561/61/000/009/001/003  
D207/D308

ter by merging of radiation and anticyclonic inversions) were not  
observed at all in summer.

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1959

Card 3/3

ZAGULIN, V.A.; MAMYRIN, B.A.

Current stabilization in magnets of laboratory apparatus. Prib.  
i tekhn. eksn. 9 no.1:222 Ja-F '64. (MHA 17:4)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR,



ANUFRIYEV, G.S.; ZAGULIN, V.A.; MAMYRIN, B.A.

Cathode current stabilizer. Prib.i tekhn.eksp. 6 no.5:118-120  
S-O '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.  
(Voltage regulators)

ZAGULINA, V.

Important matter of common concern. Obshchestv. pit.  
no.6:17-19 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela obshchestvennogo pitaniya Tsentral'nogo  
soyuza potrebitel'skikh obshchestv SSSR.  
(State farms)  
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

ZAGULOV, A.M.; ZENCHENKO, V.P.

Easy-shifting pneumatic valves. Mashinostroitel' no.12:23 D  
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Valves)

ZAGULOV, Zhaken; BRONSHTEYN, L.A., dots., otv. red.; KOVAL'CHUK, V.V.,  
red. izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Cost of automotive freight transportation and ways to reduce  
it] Sebestoimost' gruzovykh avtomobil'nykh perevozok i puti ee  
snizhenia. Frunze, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1962. 93 p.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy "Ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva"  
Moskovskogo avtomobil'no-dorozhnogo instituta (for Bronshteyn).  
(Transportation, Automotive--Freight)

ZAQULOV, Zhaken; MASHINA, O.K., red..

[Developing transportation and communication in the  
Kirghiz S.S.R.] Razvitie transporta i svyazi v Kir-  
gizskoi SSR. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos. izd-vo, 1964.  
40 p. (NIRA 17:11)

ZAGULOV, Zh., inzh.

Team operations in a taxicab parking station. Avt.transp. 37  
no.1:35-36 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Taxicabs)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

New genus of fungus moths Archinemapogon Zagulajev gen. n. and  
its new species (Lepidoptera, Tineidae, Nemapogoninae). Zool.  
zhur. 41 no.7:1041-1047 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,  
Leningrad.

(Nemapogon)

ZAGULYAYEV, A. K.

Moths

Eastern fur moth (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) is a new species of moth from the Maritime Province. Zool. zhur. 31 No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified. ....



**ЗАГОУЛЯЙЕВ, А.К.**

Biology of the clothes moth *Tineola biselliella* Humm. and a new  
species, the furniture moth *Tineola furciferella*. Trudy Zhool.  
inst. 15:154-169 '54. (MLR: 7:7)  
(Moths)

**ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.**

Tineid moth (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) is a new pest of commercial raw wool. Zool.shur. 33 no.2:452-460 Kr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. (Wool) (Moths)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

The genus *Monopis* Hb. (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) and its new species.  
Trudy Zool.inst. 21:278-291 '55. (MLPA 9:5)  
(Moths)

**ZAGULYAYEV, A.E.**

Subgenus *Acodes* Hb. (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) and its new species.  
Ent. obozr. 35 no. 1:154-158 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Moths)

**ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.**

*Cilicorneola Zagulajev, gen.n., a new genus of true moths (Lepidoptera, Tineidae) [with summary in German]. Ent.oboz.35 no.4:912-926 '56. (MLRA 10:2)*

1. Zoologicheskij institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Moths)

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6733.

Author : Zagulyayev, A. K.  
Inst : Zoologicheskii Institut Akademii Nauk SSSR  
Title : Nutrition Specialization and the Origin of the  
Synanthropic Way of Life in True Moths (Lepidoptera, Tineidae).

Orig Pub: Zool. zh., 1956, 35, No 9, 1342-1349.

Abstract: Moth larvae feed on various organic substances. However, the larvae of true moths (Tineidae) are keratophagi and develop only at the expense of remnants of animal origin. The literary data to the effect that larvae of true moths always feed on plant substances is a result of mistaken diagnosis of the species. The capacity of Tineidae to Keratophagia developed relatively recently.

Card 1/3

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6733.

Abstract: The shift of the larvae from feeding on plant detritus to feeding on remains of animal origin developed through mycetophagia. Feeding on the mycelium of the fungi containing keratin-like substances and capable of splitting keratin into simpler amino acids, was the reason for the formation of ferments in the larvae, necessary for the assimilation of substances containing keratin. It is possible to divide the moths-keratophagi into three groups by their habitats: 1. those living in nests and holes of birds and animals (*Tinea lapella*, *T. columbariella*). 2. those living in wild nature and temporarily in man's home (*T. fuscipunctella*, *T. flavescens*) and 3. those which live only in human dwellings; these are the permanent synanthropi (*T. pellion-*

Card 2/3

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6733.

Abstract: ella, T. lanella). The transition to synanthropic way of life was through living in holes, nests and caves. The accumulation in the dwellings of the primitive man of moist hides, of wool and food refuse was conducive to the breeding of moths there, the presence in the caves of a steady store of food from generation to generation secured the attachment of the moths to a given "biotype". Slowly developed xerophyllia, thermophyllia and food specialisation led the ancestors of the true moth to live only in human habitats, and thus the contemporary group of moths-synanthropi was formed. -- G. A. Mazokhin.

Card 3/3



ZAGULYAYEV, Aleksey Konstantinovich; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik,  
otvetstvennyy red.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, O.L., red.; SERGEYEVA, G.I.,  
red.izd-va; AKOES, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Moth pests of fur and wool, and how to control them] Moli -  
vrediteli mekha, shchati i bor'ba s nimi. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.  
nauk SSSR, 1958. 192 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Prezident Vsesoyuznogo entomologicheskogo obshchestva (for  
Pavlovskiy)  
(Moths)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

Two new representatives of the genus *Monopis* Hb. (Lepidoptera,  
Tineidae) [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.11:1668-1673  
N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Leningrad).  
(Kuldja, China--Clothes moths)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K., kand.biolog.nauk

Microlepidoptera as pests of fur, wool, and hides. Zashch. rast.  
ot vred. i bol. 8 no.9:31-33 8 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

ZAGULYAEV, A.K.

Characteristics and identification tables for genera of the  
subfamily Tineinae (Lepidoptera, Tineidae). Ent. oboz. 37  
no. 4: 920-928 '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Clothes moths)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K., kand. biolog. nauk

Moths and pyralids as pests of stored produces. Zashch. rast. ot  
vred. i bol. 9 no.9:27-30 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ZAGULYAYEV, A.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, otv. red. [deceased];  
BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye., akademik, red.; GROMOV, I.M., red.;  
MOCHADSKIY, A.S., red.; SKARLATO, O.A., red.; STRELKOV,  
A.A., prof., red.; SHTAKEL'BERG, A.A., red.

[Moths and pyralids attacking grain and foodstuffs] Moli  
i ognevki - vrediteli zerna i prodovol'stvennykh zapasov.  
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 270 p. (MIRA 19:1)

ZAGULYAYEV, A., kand. biolog. nauk

Moths and pyralids as pests of products. Zashch. rast. ot  
vred. 1 vol. 10 no.1:31-33 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

Revision of the palaearctic clothes moths of the tribe Caphnallotini  
(Lepidoptera, Tineidae). Zool. zhur. 44 no.3:386-395 '66.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,  
Leningrad.



ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

Description of a new genus and new species of clothes moths of the tribe  
Cephimallotini (Lepidoptera, Tineidae). Ent. obozr. 43 no. 3: 680-691 '61.  
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.; KRYUKOV, G.P.

Questions and answers. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.12:26  
D '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Otdel entomologii Zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (for Zagul-  
yayev). 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom okhrany truda TSentral'nogo ko-  
miteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skc-  
go khozyaystva i zagotovok (for Kryukov).

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

Characteristics of the subfamily of fungus moths (Lepidoptera,  
Tineidae). Zool. zhur. 42 no.3:368-378 '63. (MIFA 17:1)

1. Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the  
U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

New genus of fungus moths, *Anemapogon* Zagulajev gen. n., and its species (Lepidoptera, Tineidae, Nemapogoninae). Ent. oboz. 42 no.2:425-435 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zoologicheskij institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Nemapogon)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.

"Revision of Palaearctic Yponomeutidae with special emphasis on  
the genitalia" by G.Friese. Reviewed by A.Zaguliaev. Ent. oboz.  
42 no.1:247-248 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Ermine moths) (Reproduction)  
(Friese, G.)

ZAGULYAYEV, A. K.

New genus of fungus moths (Lepidoptera, Tineidae, Hemapogoninae).  
Trudy Zool. inst. 30:330-336 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Moths)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

New fungus moth species of the genus *Neapocn* Schr. (Lepidoptera, Tineidae). Zool. zhur. 40 no.8:1184-1191 Ag '61.

(Moths)

1. Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (Leningrad).

(Moths)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

Some species of fungus moths of the genus *Neurothomasi* Le March  
(Lepidoptera, Tineidae, Nemapogoninae). Ent. oboz. 40 no.1:214-  
224 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zoologicheskii inatitut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Moths) (Forest insects)



ZAGULYAYEV, A.K.

Pupa note of the genus *Triaxosera* Zag. (Lepidoptera, Tineidae,  
Pterapogoninae). Zool. zhur. 40 no. 1:36-51 Ja '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Zoological Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences,  
Leningrad.

(Koths)

ZAGULYAYEV, A.N.

New genus and a new species of mushroom moths (Lepidoptera  
Tineidae). Ent. oboz. 38 no.4:879-884 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Ordubad District--Moths)

ZAGULYAYEV, M.A.

RYKHTEP, B.V. (Molotov); ZAGULYAYEV, M.A. (Molotov); KARTYSHEV, A.A. (Molotov).

Physical and chemical properties of the dust of metallic magnesium alloys in connection with the solution of ventilation problems. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.3:25-27 Kr '57. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Dust--Removal) (Magnesium alloys)

ZAGULYAYEVA, A. I.

Pancreas - Secretions

Valuable plasticizing agent. Leg. prom. 12 No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress  
November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.